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DPRK Government Addresses Note to Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang; 5-point Demand Supported

PYONGYANG, Nov. 15 (KCNA)–Pak Sung Chul, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK sent on Nov. 14 a reply note to Antonio Acosta, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Pyongyang, acknowledging receipt of Note No. 192 of the Cuban Embassy dated November 5 informing of the statement of the Cuban Revolutionary Government of October 28 this year.

Recalling that in the above statement the Cuban Revolutionary Government set forth 5-point demand in order to see to it that the guarantee of the United States government that it would not invade Cuba is not an empty word but an actual deed, the reply note said:

The proposal of the Cuban Revolutionary Government is the minimum demand designed to tide over the grave situation created in the Caribbean area due to the brigandish aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and safeguard the sovereignty, independence and security of the Cuban people, and it is entirely reasonable.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the 5-point demand set forth by the Cuban Revolutionary Government and strongly demand that this demand be carried out unconditionally.

In order to guarantee the independence and security of the Republic of Cuba and remove the dark clouds of war over this area, U.S. imperialism should remove immediately its military and economic blockade against Cuba, stop all provocative war clamours, abolish its naval base at Guantanamo and return it to Cuba.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuing armed blockade against Cuba and brigandish intrusions in the territorial air and waters of Cuba, and are waiting for an opportunity for direct armed invasion of Cuba.

This is the true nature of the so-called guarantee of Kennedy that "invasion of Cuba will not be carried out."

Historical experience shows clearly that when the imperialists talk about "peace" it is nothing but a deceptive artifice, nothing but a customary practice aimed at undermining peace and pushing forth their criminal aggressive plots against peoples more easily. U.S. imperialism can never deceive with any intrigues the heroic Cuban people who have been trained in the arduous revolutionary struggles.

Today in the face of the threat of U.S. imperialism to carry out armed invasion, the heroic Cuban people are rising as one in the just struggle to frustrate burglarious aggressive manoeuvrings under the militant slogan: "Motherland or death! We will win victory!"

No force whatever can subjugate the Cuban people who rose up in the great cause of defending the motherland.

The righteous struggle of the Cuban people against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and for safeguarding freedom and independence of the motherland is not isolated.

On the side of the Cuban people stand the socialist camp and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

The Korean people will advance with the Cuban people forever in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, and support and encourage the righteous struggle of the Cuban people by every means.

DPRK Gov't Hails CPR Statement on Sino-Indian Border Issue

"Great Contribution to Smashing Imperialists' Intrigues"

PYONGYANG, Nov. 23 (KCNA)–The DPRK Government issued on Nov. 23 a statement in support of the statement of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic on the Sino-Indian boundary question. The statement reads in part:

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic issued on November 21, 1962, an important statement for the peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian boundary dispute.

In the statement the Government of the Chinese People's Republic proclaimed that, in order to promote the realization of the three proposals made to the Indian side on October 24 for the purpose of peacefully solving the boundary dispute which was caused by the intrusions and provocations of the Indian side, the Chinese frontier guards would cease fire all along the borderline between China and India from zero hour, November 22, 1962, and withdraw on its own initiative from Dec. 1, 1962, 20 kilometres from the line of actual control existing between China and India on November 7, 1959.

Along with this, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic made proposals on holding talks of official representatives in major areas and on starting talks of the premiers of the two countries.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports and welcomes this initiative, peaceful proposal of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

The recent measures of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic once again clearly show the people of the whole world the earnest desire and sincere stand of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic for solving the Sino-Indian border issue in a peaceful way by every means.

As is known, the Sino-Indian border question is a leftover of the aggressive policy of the imperialists against China and India and is an outstanding question left by history.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic has made consistently every sincere effort for the peaceful solution of this pending question. However, the Indian Government has turned down the reasonable and fair proposals of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic for averting conflict on the borderline, stuck to armed conflict, and finally of late created a grave situation in the Sino-Indian border area by launching a large-scale, allout armed attack.

Such an act on the part of the Indian Government runs counter, in the first place, to the interests of the Indian people themselves and to the interests of peace in Asia and the world and conforms only with the interests of the imperialists.

True, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are today brewing all kinds of sinister machinations to use the Sino-Indian boundary dispute in the attainment of their aggressive aim.

Recently, the Government of the Chinese People's Republic enforced ceasefire on their own initiative and took voluntary measures for the withdrawal of its armed forces. This made a great contribution toward frustrating the machination of the imperialists to exploit the Sino-Indian border question for their aggressive objective and toward safeguarding world peace.

The Indian Government must accept the latest fair and just proposals of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic.

It depends entirely upon the attitude of the Indian Government whether or not the Sino-Indian border question is peacefully solved.

The Sino-Indian border question must and can be solved by the two states of China and India through peaceful means.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that the Indian Government will promptly comply with the recent proposals and measures of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic so that the border issue may be peacefully solved on the basis of Bandung spirit at the earliest date, and hopes that China and India will become amicable neighbours.

News Comment

U.S. Imperialism Can't Save S. Korea From Its Political & Economic Crisis

1

In today's South Korea, with national and social conflicts intensifying, the people's indignation is about to break out into the open against the barbarous military fascist dictatorship. Particularly, the great results gained in the socialist construction of the northern part of the Republic are boundlessly encouraging the South Korean people further in their anti-American struggle for national salvation. In such a development of the situation lies the seriousness of the crisis which confronts the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The military regime is almost paralyzed owing to the surging people's opposition to it and to intensifying struggle for office and increasing antagonism within the military fascist group.

The situation is such that the "Pak Chung Hi has not been in a position to maintain his despotic power," as reported by a Western news agency.

When the military "regime" took power, it publicized that it would severely punish "profiteers." But soon afterwards, it openly shook hands with them and even sent their bosses to foreign countries as "mission members for promoting the induction of foreign capital."

Pak Chung Hi, the very person who called so earnestly for "elimination of injustice and corruption," took 200 million huan(in old currency) as a bribe from the "Poonghan Industrial Co."

2

The Pak Chung Hi clique who advocated an "independent diplomatic policy" in the past are now following an "uncompromisingly pro-American foreign policy." They say, "We are grateful to the U.S. for extending guidance to us."

The military fascist clique forcibly carried out the freezing of funds, with the result that nearly all the economic functions of South Korea–credit, production, distribution and so on–were paralyzed.

The South Korean currency issue, which had been rapidly swelling since the "military coup d'etat," inflated 60% in July of this year, over the issue at the time of coup d'etat.

"Buy-American" policy is nearly ruining the South Korean national industry.

Some 1,300 minor enterprises went bankrupted in the earlier period of the year, unable to stand the adverse effects of the "currency reform."

South Korean farming villages are now suffering from a serious famine owing to a failure of crops, the worst in the past 50 years.

As a result of the deadlocked state of the South Korean economy, including industry and agriculture, the unemployment problem is assuming serious proportions and bringing difficulties on the living of the people.

Despite these facts, the Pak Chung Hi clique is pretending that the "Five-Year Plan" is being implemented smoothly and successfully.

The construction of 34 basic industrial projects and 8 expansion plans envisaged in the so-called "Five-Year Plan," are still up in the air, though one year has already passed since the start of the "Five-Year Plan."

As for the "Woolsan Area Industrialization Plan" which has been propagated as the nucleus of the "Five-Year Plan," no research work on the basic data and materials for the plan has yet been started.

"Foreign Affairs," an English magazine, made a fool of the "Five-Year Plan," when it said that, after all, the military junta was not in a position either to revise or to implement the plan.

These facts prove that the junta's slogans "reconstruction of the national economy," "solution of the people's difficulties" are the military regime's political claptrap aimed at appeasing the patriotic people who are rising against it for existence and freedom, a camouflage to cover up quislingism of the junta.

3

Today, the South Korean people know well through their practical experience that U.S. imperialism is the root-cause of the complete destruction of South Korean national industry and of the undescribable calamities and pains of the South Korean people, and that the destruction of South Korean national industry is becoming more serious and the pains and sufferings of the people increasing through the quislingite policy of the fascist clique.

The South Korean people are developing vigorously their anti-U.S., anti-government struggles, undaunted by the bloody terror and suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The fact that the Pak Chung Hi clique is hopelessly isolated from and rejected by all sections of the South Korean people for all its bayonet-point suppression, needs must become an fatal blow to the Pak Chung Hi clique which has no political, social footing to speak of.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chung Hi military clique can not hold in check by any means the collapsing colonial system of South Korea.

Let's Hold Aloft Banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Editorial of Rodong Shinmoon (Excerpts)

The following is an abridged translation of the editorial of the "Rodong Shinmoon," November 17, entitled "Let's hold aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism!" marking the anniversaries of publication of the Moscow Declaration and Moscow Statement.

(1)

Five years have elapsed since the Declaration of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries was issued in November, 1957, and two years have also passed since the Statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties was published in November, 1960.

The Declaration and the Statement, generalizing the experience acquired in the international communist and labour movements and socialist construction, made clear the common tasks of the Communist and Workers' Parties for peace, national independence and democracy; gave a clear-cut answer to basic and programmatic problems presented before the international communist movement on the basis of scientific analysis of the international situation; and serve as a revolutionary weapon to the communists of the world.

The socialist system and world revolutionary forces have become a determining factor in the development of human history, affecting decisively its direction and character.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have thrown away the yoke of colonial slavery and won freedom and liberation through their surging national liberation struggle influenced by the existence of the powerful socialist camp, while the colonial system of imperialism has entered the road down to total collapse.

Particularly, the victory of the Cuban revolution waged by the Cuban people, is a great revolutionary event of our era.

Popular masses in all capitalist countries, led by the working class, are developing rapidly their revolutionary struggle against the yoke of capital. Imperialism, suffering heavy blows from within and without, is weakening and collapsing.

A series of facts show with increased clarity that the final victory of socialism and collapse of capitalism are inevitable, a natural direction in the development of human history.

However, as history teaches us, the imperialists have never quit the stage of history of their own accord.

The imperialists, more and more hell-bent on maintaining their shaky position, are more persistently pursuing their policy of aggression and war.

As is pointed out by the Moscow Statement, the danger of war cannot be obviated as long as imperialism exists.

(2)

The U.S. imperialists headed by vicious war-monger J. F. Kennedy, openly declaring that "to overthrow Communism" is one of the main "objects of the free world," are hell-bent on expanding armaments, holding fast to the policy of total war and nuclear war.

Quite contrary to their talk about "peace," the U.S. imperialists are threatening by nuclear weapons the peoples fighting for national liberation in an attempt to realize by force their aggressive designs.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists recently embarked upon the course of perpetrating shameless robber-like aggressive acts in the Caribbean sea against the revolutionary Cuba.

All these facts show, as is made clear in the Moscow Statement, that U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war, bulwark of neo-colonialism, international gendarme as well as the most avaricious plunderer in the world and the most vicious enemy of the peoples of the world. Therefore, it is the most urgent task put forth before the working class and the peace-loving peoples of the world to keep utmost vigilance against the plots of war and aggression hatched by the U.S.-headed imperialists, unite to expose and shatter these plots and to fight resolutely for the defense of peace.

No peace can be mentioned apart from the fight against the policies of aggression and war provocation of the U.S. imperialists, ringleader of the world reactionaries.

Peace is not to be begged for, but must be won through the powerful united struggle of the peace-loving and socialist forces.

To beg the imperialists to ensure peace does not lessen international tension, but rather encourage the imperialists in the aggressive designs and results in endangering peace.

To fight against the U.S. policy of war is a particularly urgent task to the Korean people who stand face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The Korean people have always waged a resolute struggle against the U.S. policy of aggression and war, and are fighting courageously to force the U.S. aggressive forces out of South Korea.

(3)

Today, it is incumbent equally upon all, who are true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and upon all the peace-loving peoples the world over that they should provide the Cuban people with positive support for their just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people wholeheartedly support the 5-point demand made by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately withdraw their bloodstained hands from Cuba, sharply denouncing their barbarous, piratical acts against the country.

Our Party is always ready and positive in encouraging the people who, diametrically opposing to all forms of colonialism, are struggling against imperialism and for their national independence and liberation. So it was in the past and so will it be in the future.

Never are the solidarity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement required so much for the sake of peace and revolution as they are today.

While making all-out efforts for distorting the principles of Marxism-Leninism to deprive it of revolutionary spirit, modern revisionists, as ideological hirelings of U.S. imperialism, are unhesitatingly pursuing, at the imperialists' instigation, their vicious policy of slandering and dividing the socialist countries, in an attempt to overthrow the parties and governments of these countries.

Therefore, all the Marxist-Leninists should always be on the alert against all the subversive activities by these revisionists, and struggle to smash them into smithereens.

Our Party, ever since the first day of its founding, has developed uncompromising struggles against all forms of revisionism and dogmatism, as well as against all the currents of bourgeois reactionary thought. It has always been faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, braving all storms and trials. As has been so far, it will remain faithful to these principles in the future.

Raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our Party has made tireless efforts to deepen friendly and cooperative relations with all the fraternal peoples, paying constant attention to further consolidating the unity of the socialist camp.

Thanks to the guidance of our Party, the Korean people have succeeded in converting, in a surprisingly short span of time, the northern part of Korea into a powerful, civilized socialist state with firm foundations of an independent national economy, and, by consolidating like steel politically and economically the revolutionary base built in the northern part, they have been able to defend and are defending this reliable outpost in the Far East for peace and socialism.

We are convinced that, by doing so, we can contribute toward developing the international revolutionary movement.

Holding high the banner of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism and continuously following it as the guiding principle of our Party, our Party is determined to do everything in its power, just as hitherto, to promote Korean Revolution, so that it may contribute toward the dommon task of safeguarding peace and developing socialism.

The Korean people, who are marching vigorously forward for the cause of Korea's Revolution, are invincible,—the people who, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are united firmly, like steel, around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Korea in 1964

Industry Develops in Many-sided Way

In his speech at the first session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly on October 24, Premier Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the goal of the Korean people and concrete ways and means of attaining it at present when socialist construction has entered a decisive stage, and put forth a militant programme for making 1964 a year of a new, higher peak of socialist construction.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that in 1964 we will produce three million tons of rice, 200,000 tons of meat and 300 million metres of fabrics and modern houses for 600,000 families will be built in towns and countryside by then.

Energetic preparations have already started in all branches of the national economy to translate this perspective task into reality.

In 1963-1964, our industry will continue to add flesh to heavy industry already established and introduce the latest successes of modern science and technology and mechanisation and automation on an overall scale, thus fortifying the heavy industrial bases all the more and serving more effectively the development of light industry and the rural economy.

In this period the industry will concentrate efforts on the development of mining industry, the first process in production.

The state will concentrate investments in this domain to further expand the coal and ore mining bases of the country, strengthen the material and technical foundation and more fully satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for ores and coal.

Bongoong Caustic Soda Factory with a yearly production capacity of 50,000 tons

Last year 5.2 times more iron ore and over 3 times more coal than in 1956 were turned out. Thus, the mining industry is reliably ensuring the amazing tempo of production development of our country which turned out more industrial products in 1961 than the total industrial output in the ten years from 1946 to 1955.

However, the exceptionally high tempo of industrial development and the continuous expansion of the scope of industrial branches require the further development of the mining industry.

The mining industry will attain the goal of 25 million tons of coal and 7,200,000 tons of iron ore in 1967.

The Kangge Youth Power Station with a generation capacity of 246,000 kw and the Woonbong Power Station and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with a generating capacity of 400,000 kw each will be completely put into operation.

The machine-building industry, the nucleus of industry, will be more comprehensively reinforced and consolidated, guaranteeing the development of whole branches of industry and agriculture.

The machine-building industry has steadily grown in the post-war years. Today it meets 90.6 per cent of the requirements of the country for machines and installations. It will be fortified all the more in the coming one or two years. Particular efforts will be directed to the construction and expansion of large-scale machine plants.

In the field of light industry the annual textile output will reach 300 million metres, the quality of daily necessaries and foodstuffs will be enhanced further and their variety be expanded. The raw material base of light industry will be further reinforced and the production capacities of the light industrial factories will be expanded markedly.

The leaping development of textile industry will be reliably guaranteed by the Vinalon Factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill with a yearly capacity of 30,000 tons, the new Hesan Flax Textile Mill with 15,000 spindles and so on.

Over 2,000 local industrial factories in different parts of the country will play a bigger role in the production of mass consumption goods. The local industry will fortify its own raw material base more firmly and mechanise and semi-automize all its production processes, thus decisively raising the output and quality of products. In 1964 alone, the local industry will produce 100 million meters of textile fabrics and 70,000-80,000 tons of paper.

The industry of North Korea will develop in a many-sided way through the implementation of the programmatic tasks of making 1964 a splendid year for the Korean people.

The struggle for conquering the new heights of 1964 will lead to a high eminence of socialism and turn our country into a socialist industrial power with a developed industry and modern rural economy through the completion of socialist industrialization.

S. Korean Junta Desperate to Form Despotic Political Party

According to reports from Seoul, Kim Jong Pil, director of the "ROK Central Intelligence Agency" and the junta chief Pak Chung Hi's right-hand man, is said to have set about forming a ruling political party to continue the current military junta's policy.

It should not be overlooked that this task of Kim Jong Pil's started shortly after his return home from Washington, where there is no doubt he had been summoned to make report on the question of transferring power to a "civilian government" and to receive orders directly from U.S. leaders on pushing the task of forming a political party, with Pak Chung Hi as president.

A "Political Party Bill" is now under deliberation at the "Legislative and Judiciary Committee" of the military regime. According to this bill, no one shall be entitled to run for any election, unless he is officially recognized as qualified for it, all the political parties shall make report on the sources of election funds.

Thus, this bill aims to place unusually strict restrictions upon the activities of political parties by subjecting them to various kinds of registration systems.

It is clear that the military fascist regime, on the pretence of preventing the formation of too many political parties, intends not only to prevent all democratic forces from forming political parties, but also to suppress and dissolve at will any opposition parties, when they are deemed "undesirable," and to prevent former democratic political forces from resuming their activities.

Further, it is clear as well that, by forming their own political party, the South Korean military fascists are aiming to stage an election farce for the restoration of a "civilian government" scheduled for next year so that they may stay in power continuously.

This is not the first vicious maneuvers of the Pak Chung Hi clique.

Shortly after seizing power in a military coup d'etat in 1960, which was engineered by U.S. imperialism, Pak went so far as to order dissolved all political parties and social organizations in South Korea.

Now he is hell-bent on putting the so-called "movement for national reconstruction" on the right track, a movement patterned after the "national mobilization movement," launched by the Japanese imperialists not long before their defeat. Started by the military regime, this "national reconstruction movement" is not only a movement aimed at serving the U.S. imperialists in their efforts to maintain their collapsing colonial rule in South Korea, but also a movement which the military clique plans to utilize as a base for retaining their power in the future. Therefore, it is quite natural that dictator Pak Chung Hi placed his colleagues en masse at almost all the important posts of this movement, with the view of utilizing them some day in his plan to assume the "presidency."

It is not fortuitous that, reporting that moves are now active for forming a political party to enable Pak to run for "presidency," South Korean papers added that the future movement of political parties of South Korea will be steered by leaders of the "national reconstruction movement."

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235,000 Criminal Cases Reported in Seoul

SEOUL, Nov. 14--During the one year from October of last year to September of this year, 235,431 criminal cases were reported in Seoul, according to the South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo.

This means 645 cases occurred a day. This figure represented an increase of more than 50,000 cases over the number of cases reported throughout the country before the military coup of 1959.

Anti-Gov't Handbills Scattered in Seoul

SEOUL, Nov. 19--Recently three persons scattered thousands of handbills and staged a demonstration in downtown Seoul denouncing the Pak Chung Hi military terror regime, according to a foreign news dispatch from Seoul.

They went into hiding in a small town, but later were caught by the military fascist gang, the report says.

Pak Chung Hi Hastens to Surrender National Interests to Japanese Militarists

The criminal conspiracy of the South Korean-Japanese reactionary forces, wirepulled by the U.S. imperialists, has entered its final stage.

The "basic principles" for solving the "ROK-Japan" questions were agreed upon at the Kennedy-Ikeda talks in June of last year, and the "basic direction" in concluding the "ROK-Japan Talks" was decided at the recent Rusk-Ohira talks, so there was no longer a problem left unsettled between Japan and South Korea.

If there was any question that remained to be solved, that was the question: In what form South Korean fascist clique should recieve the price for the South Korean national interests surrendered to the Japanese militarists and when they should announce the "successful conclusion" of the talks for a "ROK"-Japan alliance.

It was for this purpose that on Oct. 23 the U.S. imperialists summoned their faithful servant Kim Jong Pil to Washington in order to solve this remaining matter.

Intending to restore, under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, their lost position in South Korea, the Japanese militarists are openly hatching their vicious aggressive machination so as to realize again their old dream of a "Greater Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," which was shattered as a result of their defeat in World War II.

This will be clear from the following facts: The Japanese aggressive groups openly demanded that the U.S. imperialists surrender South Korea as a market for them; they went a step further and insisted on dispatching military attaches" to Seoul in order to "obtain informations on the military situation along the 38th Parallel." Further, they said that they were ready to extend military assistance to South Korea, such as repairs and supply of arms and training of South Korean officers.

The "Japanese government mission," "economic inspection group" and various other missions frequently made on-the-spot surveys of South Korea. The Japanese militarists are reportedly planning to start liner services between South Korea and Japan.

Pak Chung Hi appealed in his personal letter to Japanese Prime Minister for an early conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Talks." Military gangster Kim Jong Pil, promising not to reveal the contents of his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira, informally appealed to "conclude the talks within this year," according to instructions from his masters, the U.S. imperialists, adding that he intended to take a "flexible attitude" in solving all the pending issues.

In his personal reply letter to Pak Chung Hi, Japan's Prime Minister Ikeda wrote that he was greatly satisfied with the zeal of the South Korean side and would not spare his efforts to conclude the talks as early as possible.

While frenetically oppressing all the patriotic forces in South Korea who call for the unification of their fatherland, the Pak Chung Hi fascist clique does not hesitate to surrender national interests to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, in order to remain in power in contempt of the distress of the people.

Even the Li Wan Yong and Song Byung Jun clique, who sold out their country 60 years ago, would think twice before carrying out such a traitorous act as the Pak clique is doing now.

Predatory Nature Of U.S. "Aid" To S. Korea

Agriculture

The U. S. imperialists hold sway over the spheres of South Korean agriculture from cultivation to finance and credit.

What the U. S. imperialists' "aid" seeks in South Korean agriculture is the creation of political and economic conditions for banking in money for military expenses and expanding the market for the U. S. monopolies and farm owners.

For this, the U. S. imperialists concluded with the puppet government the "ROK-U. S. agreement on agricultural assistance" and the "ROK-U.S. agreement on regional social development," and through them they wrested the right to supervice the agricultural administration of the puppet government, the "agricultural institute" and "agricultural association of South Korea." Furthermore, through the "United States Operation Mission," the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission" and the American "advisors," posted in the "Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry" and other agricultural organs in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists hold full sway over agricultural machinery and shape the agricultural policy and control its implementation.

The control of U.S. imperialism over South Korean agriculture is exercised through the "aid materials" including fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, a small amount of equipment and U. S. surplus farm produce, the investment of the funds coming from their sale and technical service.

Let's root more deeply, so as to siphon nutrition out of earth..... —*Che Jun*

The U. S. imperialists monopolized the supply of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals through the "aid" materials to tighten their grip on the South Korean agriculture. The influx of fertilizer in the name of "aid" has increased year by year, now exceeding one million tons annually. By June of this year the U. S. imperialists had imposed agricultural chemicals worth over ten million dollars upon the South Korean rural villages, thus forcing the South Korean agriculture to depend on import for 55 per cent of the necessary chemicals. The remaining amount of needed chemicals is produced with raw material brought from the United States in the name of "aid." With their monopoly supply of fertilizers, the U. S. imperialists restrict balanced development of the South Korean agriculture and force the peasants to cultivate rice only which consumes quantities of American fertilizers.

The U. S. imperialists squeeze the South Korean peasants by selling ammonium sulphate at prices 25-35 per cent higher than the capitalist world market price per ton according to data released between 1955 and 1960.

The U.S. control over South Korean agriculture by means of "aid" materials is also exercised through the forcible sale of the U. S. surplus farm produce.

The U.S. imperialists ship into South Korea large quantities of surplus agricultural produce under the label of "aid," driving out the South Korean farm produce from the market and making the South Korean rural economy the scapegoat for the U. S. agricultural monopolies.

The U. S. imperialists ruined cotton production in South Korea by dumping there U. S. surplus raw cotton to the value of 20 to 30 million dollars every year. The South Korean textile mills depend on U.S. "aid" cotton for 92-98 per cent of their consumption.

The U.S. control over the South Korean agriculture is also exercised through the "counterpart fund" coming from the sale of "aid" goods.

Through the investment of the "counterpart fund," the U.S. imperialists have seized the control over the financial fund for the South Korean agriculture. They disburse part of the "counterpart fund," issued under the "special account for economic rehabilitation," in domains connected with military purposes rather than with agriculture, and another part of it for increasing the colonial dependence of South Korean agriculture.

In issuing loans to agriculture out of the "counterpart fund," the U.S. imperialists disburse money through the "Agricultural Association" (former "Peasants Bank") and the "Industrial Bank."

The overwhelming proportion of the fund is used for the purchase of grain, straw goods, cocoons and other agricultural produce and for marketing fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, thus serving directly for the extortion of the South Korean peasants.

The U.S. imperialists' control over the South Korean agriculture is also exercised through the so-called "technical assistance."

The "technical assistance" of the U.S. imperialists to South Korean agriculture, though not big in scale, strengthens the U.S. imperialist subjugation of agriculture through the rendering of technical service in connection with the implementation of "assistance and technical control over the work financed by the "counterpart fund."

More, the U.S. imperialists guarantee the landlords and other privileged circles in the countryside the exclusive use of the "aid" goods and concentrate the loan on them in the forms of "counterpart funds," "farming funds" and "loan secured on rice," thereby nursing the reactionary forces in the countryside and using them as a mainstay for their colonial rule.

Through the forcible sale of "aid" goods and investment and loan out of the "counterpart fund," the U.S. imperialists are controlling and plundering at will the South Korean countryside, and the South Korean rural economy is rolling headlong to ruin under this condition.

Remarkable Progress of Physical Culture in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

"Reserves for Communist Construction," a mass game displayed by Pyongyang Young Pioneer members in the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang City

Physical culture is gaining daily growing popularity among the working people, particularly among the younger generation of North Korea.

In almost all the branches of industry and national education, athletic associations have been organized, and their number is expected to increase in the future.

At present, those who are affiliated with athletic associations of lowest levels number more than 1,700,000 throughout the country.

Those who applied for national physical strength examinations, conducted at the end of 1961, increased by 1.8 times, as against the corresponding period of 1955, with the number of successful candidates raising by more than 6.8 times.

The purpose of physical education in North Korea, to which special importance is attached as an important link in cultural revolution, is to physically train the working people and the younger generation of the country so that they may always be ready for work and national defense and to educate them as excellent communist constructors of the country, with their abilities harmoniously developed.

Since the August 15 Liberation of Korea, the Korean Workers' Party has continuously made efforts to produce experienced athletes. Thanks to these endeavors on the part of the Party, the number of trained athletes increased rapidly, so that, by the end of 1961, it grew 10.2 times larger than the number in 1955, and the number of master athletes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is 5.3 times larger than it was in 1955.

Further, attending the physical training schools in various parts of the country are tens of thousands of young men and women, who will be future leaders of physical education in Korea.

Mass games such as: "The era of Workers' Party" and "Our glorious fatherland," which, in commemoration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party held in Oct. of 1961, were unfolded panoramically before the spectators, each with the participation of about 20,000-30,000 persons, are examples to demonstrate the spirit of collectivism, with which the Korean working people are armed today.

As for physical training techniques, they made remarkable progress.

During the first half of this year, and, at central sports meetings alone, the number of athletes who succeeded in setting new world records totaled 8; those who bettered the DPRK records, 133; and those who excelled the standards for DPRK master athletes, 171.

Under these circumstances, the international prestige of Korean physical culture is being increased daily.

Winter sports are now in full swing in N. Korea. Photo shows woman sportsmen training themselves for a yearly speed skating championship.

Korean Woman Cyclists Renew World Record

PYONGYANG, Nov. 16 (KCNA)–Korean woman cyclists Yoon Bo Yul and Kim Jung Soo renewed the world record by running the 64 km distance in one hour 57 minutes 22.4 seconds and one hour 57 minutes 22.5 seconds respectively in a women's road cycle race held here on Nov. 16.

The record set in the 64 km road race of the 1961 World Women's Cycle Championship was one hour 58 minutes 6 seconds. The record holder is Belgian woman cyclist Reynerdera. Yoon Bo Yul shortened the record by 43.6 seconds and Kim Jung Soo by 43.5 seconds.

That day, the Korean woman cyclists ran the course against a wind blowing 6-7 metre per second.

Formerly, a weaver of a local textile factory, Yoon Bo Yul started her career as a factory champion and then a champion of her county and later province before she became a member of the February 8 Athletic Team.

Champion Kim Jung Soo also took a more or less similar course.

WITH THE LOVE OF A REAL FATHER (3)

By Choi Yung Ok

(Continued)

Getting out of the car, I rushed up the stairs to our flat to share this joy with my sisters. But nobody was in. Only then I remembered that my elder sister had gone to practice for the mass display and my younger sister to rehearse for a circle performance.

I stood in front of the Marshal's portrait and, saluting him just as I did a few moments ago, repeated to myself:

"Marshal, I thank you. I will surely become an honour student and a model Young Pioneer!"

Recalling all that happened a little while ago from the start, I gazed again and again at my hand the Marshal had patted. I looked at the back of my hand, then the palm and again the back. I don't know how many times I repeated this.

I was so excited that I didn't feel like taking lunch even. I sang all the songs I knew about Marshal Kim Il Sung, beating time with my hands as when directing a chorus.

I recalled what he said apprehensively about the South Korean children and realized deep in my heart how happy we were though we had no parents.

If we were in South Korea we would have been sleeping under a bridge and wandering about begging. But the Party and state gave us a fine flat and issued us monthly allowances and the uncles and aunties of the factory, where our mother used to work, and the neighbour grandmas and aunties helped us. I was lost in endless thoughts.

Some one knocked at the door. I opened the door expecting one of my sisters. To my surprise, the uncle who took me and brought me back home was standing there, smiling.

"Oh, it's you uncle!"

"The Marshal told me to come to see your home," he said entering our room.

"After you were gone, the Marshal was so deeply concerned about you and your sisters that he could not take his afternoon nap...He told me to come to see how you are living..."

The uncle jotted down all the articles of furniture and household utensils in the room and kitchen, and then returned.

In the evening my elder sister came home from practicing for a mass display. She already knew, I don't know how, that I met the Marshal.

"...But I couldn't believe it and rushed home. Is it true?" My sister asked me panting.

"Yes, true. I say it's true. This afternoon..." I couldn't go on with the story I had prepared for my sister, for she hugged me so tight.

That evening I told and retold my sister how I had met the Marshal. My elder sister spread out coloured paper before her to make a flower ribbon for the May Day mass display, but she could not get down to it because she was so absorbed in my story.

Yung Sil, who is two years younger than me, hung on me, asking: "Sister, can I also meet the Marshal when I am as big as you?"

"Yung Ok, how lucky you are! I wish I could also meet the Marshal!" elder sister said with an envious look. Then looking up to the portrait of the Marshal on the wall, she murmured:

"How can all the children in the Republic directly meet the Marshal? The Marshal is too busy with state affairs... It was already too great an honour for you to have met the Marshal! It is as good as if all of us had met him, isn't it, Yung Sil? If Yung Hi in Wonsan hears this news, she will clap her hands from joy..."

It was nearly ten o'clock in the evening, when there was a knock at the door and I heard a familiar voice. "Is Yung Ok in?"

"Sister, it's that uncle!"

I hurriedly opened the door. I was not mistaken. That uncle came again.

"Good, you are all three at home. The Marshal sent me for all of you. Let's hurry!"

Yung Sil was overjoyed, but my elder sister did not know what to do and just fidgeted about the room.

Then she went to the kitchen, washed her hands, and changed into new uniform hanging on the wall, the new uniform she intended to put on May Day.

When the car carrying us stopped in front of the Marshal's residence, all the Marshal's family came out to meet us.

"The Marshal is expecting you upstairs. Let's go upstairs," we were told.

When we were half way up the stairs, we heard the voice of the Marshal from up above: "Oh, here you are, Yung Ok sisters."

We stopped and looked up at him.

With a genial smile on his face, the Marshal came down the stairs and fondly patted the head and shoulders of my elder sister first, saying:

"So you are Yung Sook... it must have been rather hard for you to keep your household together, while going to school... Your hands are a bit chapped..."

Suddenly, my elder sister began sobbing with her head on the bosom of the Marshal.

"Don't cry, Yung Sook. Don't cry... You are the head of your family. You shouldn't cry..."

Though the Marshal told my elder sister not to cry, stroking her head, she kept on sobbing.

At that time I wondered why my sister, who was bigger than me, should be weeping when the Marshal was telling her not to cry. I was only watching her shaking shoulders and the Marshal's hand stroking her shoulder.

But now, having grown up so big as my elder sister was two years ago, I have come to understand why she wept so then...

We went upstairs together with the Marshal.

(To be continued)

National Scientific Report Meeting on Microbiology and Epidemiology Held

PYONGYANG, Nov. 19 (KCNA)–A National Scientific Report Meeting on Microbiology, Prophylactics and Epidemiology was held here for three days from Nov. 16 with the attendance of a large number of workers of the prophylactic and therapeutic organs, teachers of microbiology, prophylatics and epidemiology of medical colleges and medical research workers from various parts of the country.

The meeting summed up the successes made in these domains in the past and discussed future tasks.

According to the reports at the meeting, more than 30 kinds of highly effective prophylactic vaccines, therapeutic serums and diagnostic preparations are being produced and extensively applied for the prevention of epidemics in our country thanks to the creative endeavours of scientists and specialists in these domains.

In the course of implementing the Party's line on inheriting and developing the precious cultural heritage of our ancestors, big successes have been made in the research into tuberculosis and immunoreaction and in methods of preventing measles and influenza and treating whooping-cough and dysentery.

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